

The English papers have had much to say respecting the affair, and of course have in all cases

notaken a view favorable to myself. I say, of course, not because I regard English journalists more dis-  
tinctly than pursue the honorable course in general  
than those of America. But, in fact, they are all  
committed against negro slavery within their own  
dominions and elsewhere; and in this, whatever  
may be said of them in other respects, they hold a  
decided advantage over those of America.

The whole conduct of the Americans who took  
part in the mob on board the Cambria, was in keep-  
ing with the cowardly spirit that animated the  
mob in Lexington, Kentucky, which murder-  
ously undertook to extinguish the light of Cassius  
M. Clay's noble paper, because his denunciations of  
slavery were offensive to their slaveholding ears.  
Not being able to defend their 'peculiar institution'  
with words, they meanly—and I may add foolishly  
gave vent to blood, nearly thinking thus to cover up  
their infamy. When all the learn that these  
attempts only defeat the end which they are intend-  
ed to promote! as it only calls attention to an insti-  
tution which can pass without condemnation, only  
as it passes without observation. The selfishness  
of the slaveholder and the horrible practices of sla-  
very must ever excite in the true heart the deepest  
indignation and most absolute disgust.

'To be hated, it needs but to be seen.'

Again accept my thanks, and believe me to be  
most gratefully, Yours,  
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.  
MR. THURLOW WEED.

SPEECH OF MR. GIDDINGS ON THE OREGON  
QUESTION.

In The House—Monday, Jan. 5.

Mr. Giddings said that, owing to the difficulty  
which he had experienced heretofore in obtaining  
the floor, he was induced to avail himself of this  
present position to indicate the considerations that  
would govern him in voting for the resolution re-  
ported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It  
is due to myself (said Mr. Giddings) to say, that, in  
a former Congress, I was opposed to terminating  
the joint occupancy of Oregon. That vote was  
taken under the circumstances which then sur-  
rounded us. Now are the circumstances so differ-  
ent in position. Since this subject was before us, our  
Union has been changed in its essential elements,  
and its fundamental principles have been over-  
thrown. The Union founded by our fathers has  
been destroyed, and a new Union is being con-  
fected. has been formed arising in the same confeder-

the balance of power, and subjecting the free labor of the North, the dearest rights of the free States, to the tender mercies of a slaveholding oligarchy. They now have the entire direction of the government. The people of the free States have been deceived, and have been deceived, and delivered over to the slaveholding interest, and it is now more than mockery to talk of maintaining the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, or of New England. They are now under the inexorable power of the South.

When, in our situation, as we are all perfectly conscious, The nation has been plunged, without my aid, into this condition, but against my will. I have believed, and still believe, that this policy of acquiring territory must inevitably, if carried out, subvert the government, and dissolve the Union. Mr. Giddings has been very eloquent, and it was understood to say, that to speak of the dissolution of the Union was irrelevant, and was throwing a fire-brand into the House.

Mr. Giddings proceeded. I was stating our present situation, and the liability of this new Union to be dissolved by its own right, when this system of extension shall be carried out, and under these circumstances that I am called to express my opinion of the proposed policy. I am led to the conclusion, to the irresistible conclusion, that war, with all its horrors, and its devastation of public morals, is infinitely preferable to a supine, inactive administration, which will permit the South to control this nation, if left in its present situation.

I wish to be distinctly understood that I have seen enough of war to form an opinion of its effects, its miseries, and the extent of its curses. Yet, sir, I greatly prefer them, for a few years, to the quiet of a government controlled by a slaveholding oligarchy of the government formed by our fathers.

Here I will take occasion to say, that I differ from my venerable friend from Massachusetts, as to the probability of war. I am of opinion that if we take the whole of Oregon, it will produce war. I say this

I found myself mistaken when I have differed from that venerable statesman. The consequences of a war have not escaped my consideration.

It must inevitably produce great destruction to the commercial wealth of New England. Here let me say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Wilson,) that I am not at all disposed to close an appeal in favor of peace, and who represents the commercial interests of that State, that I fully appreciate his motives and feelings. But, sir, this situation is one of his own choice. He was among the first distinguished men of that State, who gave in his address to Congress, a resolution to oblige the commercial men of Boston were the first in that State to declare their submission to this new slaveholding confederation with Texas. This was done with a full knowledge of the policy which has been adopted of extending our territory. That State had declared their intention to oblige to go along with Texas, in consequence of any action of Congress. Then, held, and still hold, the action of this government imposed no obligation upon my State, either political or moral, to enter into this new confederacy. No, sir, if she came into it, as she will, it will be the choice of her people, and not the obligation imposed upon her by reason of the joint resolutions of Congress. And, if my colleague coincided with me, no Representative from Ohio would retain a seat in this hall beside those of Texas upon such terms as have been imposed upon them. But the gentleman from that State becomes a party to this new Union. I hope the people of that old Commonwealth did not intend, in going into it, to consent this policy of adding territory to our present confederacy. They could not have desired to maintain under the despotic sway of our present power. They intended to restore the balance of power was to be restored by the addition of territory at the North, to counterbalance Texas. They ought not now to oppose the regaining of those rights which have been voluntarily surrendered to Texas. Nor will the wealth which will be merely

the legitimate consequences of their submission to the proposed policy. But, sir, the manufacturers of New England, and New York, and Pennsylvania, will be promoted by a war, and the slave will be likely to suffer. Indeed, our principal burden will not be the defence of ourselves, or the taking of Canada; but, the protection of the South—the weak, helpless, slaveholding South. That section of the Union must suffer, and we have seen the horror manifested by Southern papers. The cotton interest, say they, must of course suffer. Slave labour will be rendered worthless, the slave property depreciated. True; but the policy of the Union must be maintained, and the armaments at the offspring of the South. They have forced it upon the Northern Democracy. The objects of the South are now answered. Texas is admitted. They have obtained a party to stop short, to fight, and to leave the power of the nation in their hands. They now see before them the black regiments of the West India islands landed upon their shores. They call for a war with the nation of British States, that a war with the







I hope you will pardon the frankness of this communication, and believe me,  
My dear Sir,  
Very faithfully yours,  
CHARLES SUMNER.

W. J. Rorer, Esq.,  
of the Committee of Arrangements of the  
New Bedford Lyceum.

**THE LIBERTY BELL FOR 1846.**  
This annual is the best of the series, which is paying a very high compliment to it. In size it has doubled since the first was issued, and makes a volume of 266 pages. It contains the highest and choicest of the literature of humanity and freedom. Among the contributors on the other side of the Atlantic are the illustrious names of Thomas Clarkson, George Thompson, James Haughton, John Bowring, William Howland, Mary Howitt, and Harriet Martineau. On this side there are those of Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Theodore Parker, J. R. Giddings, H. V. Quilley, Samuel J. May, William H. Furness, J. L. Lowell, Adin Bullen, Cassius M. Clay, Lucretia B. Mott, S. Mayhew Fuller, and Eliza Lee Follen. How can a work, crowded with the productions of such a rank, and on such a mighty theme, fail to be otherwise than replete with talent and interest? We regret that Mrs. Chapman excludes herself from its pages, for though this omission is creditable to her person, it is a loss to the cause. What contributions are due to her for securing such a list of contributors? And they, too, deserve high praise for the promptness with which they complied with her request, as all their contributions were free gifts on the altar of liberty. A portrait of the editor of the Liberator accompanies this volume, which is recognized as a good likeness by some, but by others it is regarded as exceedingly defective. It is of very little consequence, except as it relates to the gratification and disappointment of a beloved circle of friends.

**MARTIN BATHON.**  
Belk Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston, has just published a small but excellent work, entitled "The Water Cure for Debilitated Young Men—addressed to Fathers as well as to Sons." Translated from the German of Christian Ritter, M. D.; with Notes critical and explanatory, by Dr. William A. Alcott. It has appeared in the Liberator, and is a work of great value, and is a work which, like temperance, prevails in all countries, and is attended by a long train of disgusting and frightful consequences, so as to equalize itself as one of the chief defilers and destroyers of the human race; a vice, from the taint of which, probably comparatively few have been wholly exempt, who have grown up to mature age, and which is generally committed at the beginning through ignorance of its debasing effects, rather than from vicious inclination; a vice which, like intemperance, gradually (sometimes rapidly) acquires such a mastery over the mind of its victim, as to destroy the power of reason, and to baffle the most strenuous efforts at self-control. It frequently leads to insanity; and it is not only most certain in its action, but, above all other kinds of insanity, it stamps its victims with every abhorrent and loathsome stigma. Our Lunatic Hospitals have terrible cases to reveal, in confirmation of these statements.

It is strange that a subject of such vital importance to the mind and physical welfare of mankind should be regarded with so much indifference, nay, aversion. There are some who are so fastidiously pure-minded, that they deem it too indelicate (?) to be discussed, and so they discountenance all inquiry and publicity of facts in relation to it. Such persons entirely misjudge the quality of their own virtue; they are to be held directly responsible for the prevalence of whatever uncleanness exists in the land, because they are more offended at its exposure than by its presence. It indicates a foul state of society, when the vice of self-pollution, and the crimes of fornication and adultery, are deemed too indelicate for direct investigation, or social solicitude, or public exposure and reproof. It is as much the province of purity to hunt out and extirpate lewdness, as it is of liberty to assail and destroy slavery. Surely, they are not the friends of the oppressed, who take offense whenever it proceeds to antagonize with the law of lewdness.

The little work is addressed to fathers as well as to sons. Parents should consult it with lively solicitude for the health and purity of their children. It is intended by the translator as a kind of sequel to "Hints to the Young," by Dr. Woodward, of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester; an "Hour's Conference with Fathers," &c. by Dr. Bell, of the Midway Asylum for the Insane; and the more extended "Lecture to Young Men," by Mr. Graham. Every one of these works is free from the dangerous philosophy of the work of Deslandes, and the shocking exposure of some other works, especially that of "Time." Their circulation should be as wide as the pest which they are adapted to eradicate.

In his preface, Dr. Alcott says that he has in preparation a larger and more complete volume, for parents and teachers, to which he regards this work, though valuable, as a mere introduction. He also notes that he made this translation about ten years ago, but on account of the unpopularity of the water cure, its publication has been deferred. But a new era has begun in medical practice. Hydropathy is becoming quite respectable; and it is high time its value was known, in connection with the subject matter of the present volume.

**PHONOGRAPHY.**  
It gives us much gratification to perceive, that an attempt is being made to adapt the system of writing and spelling to the beginning to be the popular mind; for by its aid worthy of the attention of the whole people. Men are teaching and learning it even as far west as Indiana, and we have applications for books on the subject from various parts of the country. It is a subject to supplant the present barbarous and unlearned mode of learning the English language, and will probably do so in the progress of events. We have placed on our last page, some of the testimonials which have been borne in England as to its wonderful simplicity and utility. To those who are desirous of studying it to the best advantage, we commend the new work published by Messrs. Andrews & Boyle in this city, entitled "The Complete Phonographic Class Book," containing a strictly complete exposition of Fitts's Phonography, adapted as a primer of Phonographic short hand to the English language; especially intended as a school book, and to the fullest instruction to those who have not the advantage of the living teacher. Price 37-1/2 cents in boards—50 cents in cloth. It is the best book extant on the subject.

**GABRIEL M. CLAY.**  
The undoubted Kentuckian, on visiting New York last week, was invited by a committee to deliver a public address on the subject of slavery, and readily consented to do so. Accordingly, on Tuesday evening last, (according to the Tribune,) the largest and most respectable concourse ever assembled under one roof in the city of New York, convened at the Broadway Tabernacle, to hear Mr. Clay, and to testify their admiration of, and sympathy for him, in his noble struggles and generous sacrifices for the cause of human freedom. Every nook and aisle was densely packed, and thousands went away, unable to obtain standing room within the walls of the edifice. Having been introduced to the assembly by Horace Greeley, Mr. Clay took the stand, and was received with spontaneous acclamations. He enquired the audience for fully two hours, and exerted great applause to be proceeded. At the conclusion, six cheers were given for "Cassius M. Clay and the Freedom of the Free." The Tribune has a report of the speech.

**OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.**  
A quarterly meeting of the Plymouth County A. S. Society was held in the Universalist meeting-house, in Hanson, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1846. The President of the Society, Rev. Elmer Hewitt, occupied the chair. Notwithstanding the very severe rain, quite a goodly number of the "brave and true" were present; thus proving to the world that with them anti-slavery, old organized anti-slavery, is not a mere profession, a fiction, but a reality; and has energy of a life-giving character. Plymouth, Hanover, Kingston, Hanson and Pembroke were represented.

The meeting being opened, Mr. Joshua Perry, of Hanson, offered the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That neither the Jews' religion, nor the examples of Jewish worthies, is any good evidence or authority for holding men as chattels personal; but, on the contrary, as the Jewish religion was a carnal religion in all its developments, is proof inferential, that it is morally wrong to hold men as chattels personal.

Resolved, That those abolitionists, who attempted to reply to the Rev. Gov. Pinney's Bible argument for slave owning, at the N. E. Convention in May last, should have taken the Bible position, that the Sinai covenant was a covenant of bondage, and like Hagar and her son, is to be cast out; and to appeal to the law that came by Moses to be infidel, as the Jews are, to the principles of grace and truth.

Mr. Perry advocated the above preamble and resolutions, in a speech of some length. They were also spoken to by Mr. S. Reed, of E. Abington.

C. C. Burleigh being present, offered the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That while we do not believe that either the Jewish or Christian Scriptures contain any warrant for holding man as property, we do not admit that the authority of any book or record can justify that act, since it is wrong in its own nature; and no rule or authority which attempts to justify it can be in accordance with the will of a God of truth and right.

Mr. Burleigh spoke at great length, and with great eloquence in support of the above resolution. He considered this subject of importance, inasmuch as slaveholders appeal to the Jewish scriptures for the divine right of slaveholding. He would take this weapon out of their hands. He maintained that man should be the sole judge himself of what is right and wrong. He would not receive any written document, however sacred or high its authority, as absolutely right, without first bringing it to the test of the spirit or light within him. He was willing to receive the Bible, or any other written parchment, as the representative of truth and right, but not as absolute right or authority. Of all the books in the universe, as the representative of truth and right, he considered the Bible to stand first, and he would rather see all the books in the wide world destroyed than this.

Between Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Perry, an interesting discussion was carried on, to the edification of all present.

At the suggestion of Mr. Samuel Reed, of East Abington, a member of the Congregational Church of that place, Mr. Burleigh offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the barrenness of the churches, the feebleness and limited extent of revivals of religion, of which the various religious sects of the day complain, are in our opinion a natural result of the want of true life in the religion of the churches.

Resolved, That the so-called revivals of a religion which holds fellowship with slavery, would be a curse rather than a blessing to mankind, and would delay rather than hasten the universal triumph of pure Christianity.

The resolutions, after being discussed by C. C. Burleigh, Mr. Reed and others, in the affirmative, were unanimously adopted.

On motion of E. Y. Perry of Pembroke, voted that the next quarterly meeting of the Society be held on the day of the annual fast, in April next.

On motion of S. Reed, the preamble and resolutions offered by J. Perry, touching the Bible, and the substitute offered by C. C. Burleigh, were laid upon the table.

The presence of Mr. Burleigh added much to the interest of the meeting. Notwithstanding the tremendous rain, the meeting of the Society was quite interesting. At 4 o'clock, P. M. the Society adjourned.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

South Abington, Jan. 11, 1846.

**TEETH ALMANAC.**

The Teeth Almanac, for the year 1846, is an exceedingly neat, useful and comprehensive annual, issued from Dr. Hitchcock's widely known Dental Establishment, corner of Court and Stoddard streets, Boston. In dimensions, it does not exceed four inches square, yet comprises 32 pages, (besides the covers), which, by the aid of very small type, embody a large amount of valuable instruction in regard to Dentition, together with the usual characteristics of an Almanac. The contents are—Introduction; First Dentition; Symptoms and Treatment; Second Dentition; Irregularities of the Teeth; Deficient and Supernumerary Teeth; Diseases of the Teeth—Tartar, Caries, Inflammation, Necrosis, Exostosis; Cleansing the Teeth; Tooth Powders; Artificial Teeth; Filling Teeth. We presume all persons patronizing this celebrated establishment will be gratuitously furnished with a copy of this Almanac, in addition to having their teeth skillfully attended to at a very moderate charge.

**AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.** This able condensed Journal has completed its seventh volume, under the editorial care and supervision of Mr. O. S. Fowler, the ardent, indefatigable and successful advocate of Phrenology. The first number of the eighth volume, for Jan. 1846, is before us, and contains the following articles:—ART. I. Phrenology: its scientific claims; its investigation. ART. II. Definition—Adaptation, location and function of Ideality. ART. III. Signs of character, as indicated by Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Natural Language, Manners, Conversation, &c. ART. IV. Phrenological developments of Joseph C. Neal. ART. V. Self-improvement. Also various miscellaneous articles. This work is only one dollar a year, payable in advance, and ought to be generously patronized as among the most useful periodicals of the country.

**BOSTON ALMANAC.** Mr. S. N. Dickinson has published a second edition of this elegant and useful annual, to which he has added eight pages of new matter, giving a complete list of the City Officers for 1846; also a list of all the U. S. Ministers, Consuls, &c. reading in foreign ports; and carrying out the report of the general and local events to the close of the last year,—with many other valuable additions and corrections. This edition, we doubt not, will be as rapidly disposed of as the first has been.

**A GOOD MOVE.** John Quincy Adams has given notice, in the U. S. House of Representatives, of a bill to abolish Custom House oaths, and also to abolish capital punishment under U. S. laws.

**THE FOUR OF ENGLAND, AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.**

MR. GARRISON:  
I would not trouble you again with a communication on this subject, if it was not for a desire I have that this subject should be placed in a proper light, before the American people. It behooves abolitionists to deal critically and severely with measures frequently emanating from those whose friendship and intimacy we would rejoice to secure, from whom it pains us to differ, but from whom, if conscientiously differing, it would be wrong if we did not publicly avow our dissent. Those who take upon themselves to lead the public mind to the contemplation of the miseries of England's poor, should be careful not to overstate their sufferings; for overstatement will detract from the dignity of the benevolent cause they would have as exposure. There are plenty of sound arguments with which to excite the sympathy of the American people to the sufferings of the poor of England and Ireland, without descending to make a false issue before the people. In all ages of the world, there have existed a class of people, emphatically termed the poor. It is easy to see how this has been, and must be, until society is thoroughly regenerated. All have not the same powers of mind—the same strength of body—the same prudence to guard against the numerous temptations with which their paths are beset, and from which it is impossible to escape in the present state of society. Unforeseen accidents often blast the hopes of well-regulated families. Intemperance, with its attendant vices, has laid prostrate beneath its ponderous feet thousands upon thousands; and there have followed in its destructive path, consequences the most appalling, the effects of which produce more misery among the working classes of Great Britain, than all the oppressive laws which ever emanated from the British Parliament.

In a state of society such as exists in England, government cannot stop this evil without infringing on the liberty of the press. But while they have wisely avoided interference, they have made judicious and benevolent provisions that in some measure alleviate the sufferings of those unfortunate individuals. England abounds with benevolent institutions. In 1840, the sum raised for the support of the poor amounted to 5,110,683 pounds sterling, or nearly \$25,000,000. This sum was expended in the Union workhouses. Chambers, in his "Information for the People," says, in reference to the above institutions, "The Union workhouses are in general remarkably well arranged establishments. The food, both in quantity and quality—the accommodations of all kinds—the moral discipline and order, are in general all that humane and benevolent could wish. The arrangements for the education of the young are particularly worthy of commendation." Having said so much, I would come directly to the point at issue between Mr. Mitchell and myself. He certainly handled me very roughly in his reply, but failed to convince me that he had misrepresented or misconstrued his first communication. On the contrary, he only strengthened my former opinion. I repeat my assertion, that his statement that "the poor of England are many times, ten thousand times worse off than American slaves," is an absolute falsehood. Mr. Mitchell's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, he says I cannot prove it to be false. "Neither can he prove it to be true." An astonishing admission, truly! Cannot prove what he stated as a fact—and undoubtedly intended your readers should swallow it just as he wrote it. I would ask why that gentleman made such an unqualified assertion, if he had no proof? Why join hand in hand with southern man-thieves, in endeavoring to prove the superiority of the system of "infernal slavery," as he was pleased to call it, over the system of the free laborers of Great Britain, if he has no proof? I hazard nothing in making the assertion, that the free laborers of England and Ireland are as much better off than the slaves of the South, as the cultivated and fertile valley is better than the barren and desolate wilderness. It is an old proverb, that a man is known by the company he keeps, and so long as I find Mr. Mitchell arguing on this subject as Calhoun did in his letters to Mr. King—his Hammond did in his letters to Clarkson—I am justified in coming to the conclusion that he is decidedly pro-slavery. But he will tell me that he has not argued on this subject as they have done. I repeat, he has. Their main object was to prove that the system of slavery, as it exists in the southern States, was productive of more comfort and happiness than existed among the laborers in Great Britain. All the difference I see between Mr. Mitchell's letter and theirs, is this: They try to prove their position by argument; whereas Mr. Mitchell merely makes the assertion—and is honest enough to come right out, in his next letter, and tell us he cannot prove it to be true. But he also says I cannot prove it to be false. I'll try. What are the facts in the case? In the person of the poor laborer of England, we behold a free man, in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of a great nation—whose rights are all respected equally with the greatest peer of the realm. In the other, we behold man reduced to the level of the brute that perish—a chattel—a marketable commodity—denied all the privileges of a man—on whose dark and benighted vision the flickering rays of hope never rest. I can better illustrate the situation of England's poor but independent laborer, by the following simple but true picture—Behold that poor man; he is just returning from his day's work, tired and wearied with his toils. His name is James Morgan. He works on the estate of —. He rises very early in the morning, in order that he may get breakfast before he goes to work. He has to walk a mile, every morning, to the estate, and must be there at 6 o'clock, when the bell rings, to answer to his name. His wages are twenty cents per day; with this he supports a wife and three children. The eldest is a boy 7 years of age; he goes to school every day, and his father pays four cents per week for his instruction. The little cottage that he lives in is built of clay, thatched with straw. There are only two apartments in it, a kitchen and a bedroom—his kitchen answering all the purposes of a barn and cellar. In one corner may be seen a sort of coal-pit, in the other a few bushels of potatoes. The fire is built upon the floor. Half a dozen of three-footed stools, a table and a shelf complete his homely furniture. In the room may be seen a bed made of straw, with the floor for a bedstead, and to this add a garden in which he plants potatoes, a pig-house with a pig in it, (which he brings into the house in winter, for fear it would get cold,) and you will have seen his whole property. He is now returning from the toils of the day. His children run to meet him as soon as he comes in sight of the house; he takes the youngest in his arms, whilst the other two hold on by his coat, and thus enter his rural cot. Mrs. Morgan, poor woman, seems glad that James has got home. She has the potatoes all boiled and ready for supper. A quart of butter-milk, with a little salt, is soon placed on the table, and James, his wife and children, sit down and partake of a hearty meal. It is hard living, but then he is contented. No direful anguish pierces his tranquil soul—no fearful forebodings lest one of his dear little children, whom he so tenderly loves, should be torn from his embrace, disturb his tranquil soul. As he looks at John, he thinks the four cents per week will not be missed on his education. The future to him is full of hope, and as in humble contemplation he beholds it, he presses them more fondly to his bosom, whilst his kind and loving partner smiles on the scene, and fancies herself as happy as the queen. The slumbers of the night are not broken with the fearful thought that before another day passes into eternity, the partner of her life, the loving father of her children, may be torn from her embrace, and sold at the auction block to some ruthless tyrant. She feels secure, with the glorious assurance that she lives in a land where the family circle is held sacred. Her husband's employer may become bankrupt, and his creditors seize upon

his property. But her husband and children are not held or recognized as property in England; they are free from, and independent of, all such contingencies; hers is no momentary bliss, but as long as God spares the life of her partner, the children of her bosom, she is, and must be, happy. I would invite Mr. Mitchell to go ask the humble inhabitants of this lowly cottage, would they sacrifice freedom for slavery? In a word, would they exchange places with the poor victims of southern despotism? And after he has obtained an answer in the affirmative, he can tell me with a good grace that I cannot prove his assertion false. No, Sir, he cannot find a man among the starving millions he writes of, that would sell his birthright for a mess of southern potage.

The illustration I have given above will apply to the operatives in the factories, and coal mines, with the exception that the latter are better clothed and better fed. He asks me—is it of no consequence that British laws stand between bread and the mouths of starving millions? I answer yes, and would inform him, that Mr. Haughton, and the others he writes of as being so cold and inactive, are laboring for a repeal of that law. It is a libel on their character to say that they have been cold and inactive—that they do not feel for suffering humanity at their own doors. The boys and girls that he writes of, that know not of God and his Christ, is something very extraordinary in a land abounding with priests and Bibles. I do not understand what he means by their not having a knowledge of God and of his Christ. If he means that they never heard that there exists such a being as God, I cannot believe him. The apostle says—"This is life eternal, to know God, and his Son Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent." They probably are not in possession of this knowledge, and it would be well for us all if we possessed a little more of it. He probably never reflected much on this subject, or he never would have made such a monstrous assertion. I accuse him of advocating, in an indirect manner, the continuance, and defending the perpetration of crimes of the most appalling character. The system of slavery, as it exists at the South, is fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the world at large. It is sustained by a system of aggression the most unscrupulous and daring. It is attended with every thing villanous and execrable. It presents to the civilized world a spectacle of wholesale robbery and plunder—stained, accursed with all the horrors of despotism. Thomas Jefferson truly said, one hour of it was worse than ages of that which the patriots of the revolution rose in rebellion to oppose.

I remain, with much respect and esteem,  
Yours for cold potatoes with liberty,  
rather than roast beef with slavery,  
J. M. C.  
Georgetown, January 7, 1846.

**THE CLERGY, COME-OUTISM, &c.**

MR. GARRISON:  
It is said in history, that the ambition of maintaining the character of gentlemen has made clergymen cold, unimpassioned, insipid and useless; meaning at the present time, and that it was the same in the powerful days of Popery.

We want not a set of fine gentlemen; we want a race of zealous, well-informed, kind and diligent parish priests. If we must have gentlemen, let us have them of the school of the carpenter's Son, whom honest Decker, the tragic poet, declares was

"A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit;  
The first true gentleman that ever breathed."

After this pattern, we care not how many gentlemen we have in the church—clergymen who are not ashamed, like their Master, Christ, to be friends of the poor home-heathen—such heathen as our brother Mitchell has in his mind when he proposed the 18th chapter of Isaiah for consideration, the reading of which, with a proper spirit, would have taken them over, as in the chariot of Ammadab, to the 18th verse of the 4th chapter of Luke, which would bear them out in remembering those in bonds as bound with them. How much longer will it be ere the tongues of men shall be loosened so that they will talk freely, as well as fearlessly, on the subject of the slaves' rights, despite of bishops, priests, deacons, or parish clerks? Almost all the latter characters seem to have a heart like a pebble, a head full of stupid mischief, and as desirous of popular favor as was Achan of the wedge and garment.

A certain man in Parliament once said, that of all tyrannies, none is so odious as the tyranny of a parish priest.

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Mr. Editor, blow ye the trumpet louder and louder; take hold of the ram's horn, and onward march, and round those Babylonian walls of adamant, which a pro-slavery church, if they did not erect, are zealous to sustain; and let Mitchell not be disheartened; and I trust I shall nerve my strength more and more in this cause of humanity and of God. The cry is raised, and let it grow louder and louder, "No Union with Slaveholders"—no religious fellowship with them, till they let the oppressed go free.

Cannot George Bourne's book be revived? It seems he takes the true ground. He says that the church of God groans. It is the utmost satanic delusion to talk of religion and slavery. If so, why commune with those who buy and sell men? There is not in the "oracles of God" a doctrinal principle, a divine precept, a pertinent example, an illustrative type, an appalling denunciation, a consoling promise, a historical fact, or a prophetic testimony, which does not, either directly or indirectly, condemn American slavery. Let those who are at the heads of departments or institutions of learning, consider the above declarations, and prove, if they can, that they are a libel on the book.

Yours, for truth, justice, freedom and humanity,  
JOSEPH NOYES.

Boston, January 12, 1846.

**No Union with Slaveholders.**

his property. But her husband and children are not held or recognized as property in England; they are free from, and independent of, all such contingencies; hers is no momentary bliss, but as long as God spares the life of her partner, the children of her bosom, she is, and must be, happy. I would invite Mr. Mitchell to go ask the humble inhabitants of this lowly cottage, would they sacrifice freedom for slavery? In a word, would they exchange places with the poor victims of southern despotism? And after he has obtained an answer in the affirmative, he can tell me with a good grace that I cannot prove his assertion false. No, Sir, he cannot find a man among the starving millions he writes of, that would sell his birthright for a mess of southern potage.

The illustration I have given above will apply to the operatives in the factories, and coal mines, with the exception that the latter are better clothed and better fed. He asks me—is it of no consequence that British laws stand between bread and the mouths of starving millions? I answer yes, and would inform him, that Mr. Haughton, and the others he writes of as being so cold and inactive, are laboring for a repeal of that law. It is a libel on their character to say that they have been cold and inactive—that they do not feel for suffering humanity at their own doors. The boys and girls that he writes of, that know not of God and his Christ, is something very extraordinary in a land abounding with priests and Bibles. I do not understand what he means by their not having a knowledge of God and of his Christ. If he means that they never heard that there exists such a being as God, I cannot believe him. The apostle says—"This is life eternal, to know God, and his Son Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent." They probably are not in possession of this knowledge, and it would be well for us all if we possessed a little more of it. He probably never reflected much on this subject, or he never would have made such a monstrous assertion. I accuse him of advocating, in an indirect manner, the continuance, and defending the perpetration of crimes of the most appalling character. The system of slavery, as it exists at the South, is fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the world at large. It is sustained by a system of aggression the most unscrupulous and daring. It is attended with every thing villanous and execrable. It presents to the civilized world a spectacle of wholesale robbery and plunder—stained, accursed with all the horrors of despotism. Thomas Jefferson truly said, one hour of it was worse than ages of that which the patriots of the revolution rose in rebellion to oppose.

I remain, with much respect and esteem,  
Yours for cold potatoes with liberty,  
rather than roast beef with slavery,  
J. M. C.  
Georgetown, January 7, 1846.

**THE CLERGY, COME-OUTISM, &c.**

MR. GARRISON:  
It is said in history, that the ambition of maintaining the character of gentlemen has made clergymen cold, unimpassioned, insipid and useless; meaning at the present time, and that it was the same in the powerful days of Popery.

We want not a set of fine gentlemen; we want a race of zealous, well-informed, kind and diligent parish priests. If we must have gentlemen, let us have them of the school of the carpenter's Son, whom honest Decker, the tragic poet, declares was

"A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit;  
The first true gentleman that ever breathed."

After this pattern, we care not how many gentlemen we have in the church—clergymen who are not ashamed, like their Master, Christ, to be friends of the poor home-heathen—such heathen as our brother Mitchell has in his mind when he proposed the 18th chapter of Isaiah for consideration, the reading of which, with a proper spirit, would have taken them over, as in the chariot of Ammadab, to the 18th verse of the 4th chapter of Luke, which would bear them out in remembering those in bonds as bound with them. How much longer will it be ere the tongues of men shall be loosened so that they will talk freely, as well as fearlessly, on the subject of the slaves' rights, despite of bishops, priests, deacons, or parish clerks? Almost all the latter characters seem to have a heart like a pebble, a head full of stupid mischief, and as desirous of popular favor as was Achan of the wedge and garment.

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Boston, January 12, 1846.

**No Union with Slaveholders.**

**MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.**

The Legislature convened in this city, on the 7th inst.; but only nine members of the Senate had been chosen, leaving many vacancies to be filled, and as there had been no choice of Governor or Lieut. Governor by the people, several days were required to put the legislative and governmental machine in operation.

The Senate has elected the Hon. William B. Calhoun, of Springfield, as President, and Charles C. Calhoun Clerk. The House of Representatives has chosen Samuel H. Walley, Jr. Speaker, and Charles W. Storey Clerk. Maj. Stevens was unanimously re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

On Saturday, the joint committee appointed to canvass the votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor, reported that the result was as follows:

The whole number of votes for Governor was 105,229. Necessary to a choice, 52,615.

George N. Briggs has 51,638  
Isaac Davis, 37,437  
Samuel E. Sewall, 3,316  
Henry Shaw, 8,023  
Shaw, 458

The whole number of votes for Lieut. Governor was 105,571. Necessary for a choice, 52,786.

John Reed has 51,365  
George Saxton, 37,712  
John B. Brewster, 8,393  
Charles W. Moore, 8,023  
Therrell, 408

There being no choice, the formalities required by the Constitution in such cases were gone through with, on Saturday and Monday, and resulted in the re-election of George N. Briggs to the office of Governor, and John Reed to that of Lieut. Governor. Both Whigs.

The message of Gov. Briggs was delivered on Tuesday last. It has much to say about the Tariff, but not a word about Oregon or California—nor about the reiterated declaration of South Carolina, that she will enslave our colored seamen going to her ports—and allude incidentally, and most tamely, to the consummation of that atrocious deed, the annexation of Texas. Shame! shame!

**PRISONER'S FRIEND.**

The title of "The Hangman" has judiciously given place to that of "The Prisoner's Friend," the object of the paper being not merely the abolition of capital punishment, but the improvement of prison discipline. The scriptural motto chosen for it is exceedingly apposite:—"Let the sighing of the prisoner come before thee.—According to the greatness of thy power, preserve them that are appointed to die." The names of Prof. T. C. Upham, Hon. Robt. Rantoul, Jr. and J. A. Andrew, Esq. are announced as among the contributors to its pages. Its editors and proprietors, Charles Spear and John M. Spear, are excellent men, deeply imbued with the spirit of universal philanthropy, and worthy of all useful aid. A new volume has just commenced—more subscribers are necessary to ensure it a living support—and, therefore, the present is just the time to subscribe.



## POETRY.

For the Liberator.

## NEW ENGLAND, MORE I'LL LOVE THEE!

New-England! Oh, I love thee;  
I love thy frosts and storms;  
I love thy towering granite hills,  
With all their rugged forms;  
I love them, for they say to me,  
'We are the land-marks of the free!'

Oh, blessed are thy daughters,  
And blessed are thy sons;  
What other land, in all the world,  
Has so many happy ones?  
What other land can say to me,  
'I have no children but the free?'

But still the swarthy bondman,  
From Carolina's bounds,  
Can find no shelter on thy soil,  
From Carolina's bounds!

Oh, no! thou canst not say to me,  
'The panting slave can here be free!'

He's hunted through thy borders,  
Like some mean beast of prey,  
That has broken through some sheep-fold,  
And stolen a lamb away.  
His crime, thou dost proclaim to be,  
The crime of seeking to be free!

New-England! more I'll love thee,  
More love thy frosts and storms,  
More love thy towering granite hills,  
With all their rugged forms,  
When thou canst truly say to me,  
'Within my borders, all are free!'

Bangor, January 1, 1846.

From the Liberty Bell.

## ONWARD! RIGHT ONWARD!

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

A little onward lend thy guiding hand,  
To these dark steps a little further on.—MITCHELL.

Life comes but once on earth;  
But once is given the battle's glorious field,  
Where we may prove our birth  
Is godlike, and for God life's spear and shield.

For God and brother man  
May lift the shield, and fight the holy fight,  
Which Christ himself began,  
And here-saints have waged for the right.

Here sits the slave in chains;  
Here cry the oppressed, and here the oppressor stalks  
Proudly around, and stains  
With crime the earth where suffering virtue walks.

And 'tis for this we live—  
To smite the oppressor with the words of power:  
To bid the tyrant give  
Back to his brother heaven's allotted hour.

To raise, to unloose; to rend  
Sorrows and bonds from spirit and from limb;  
To call on God, and spend  
The day he gives, for Freedom and for Him!

And doing this, we die!—  
Done or undone, he comes who never waits:  
Down drops the day, and high  
Lift themselves up the broad, eternal gates.

And there the expectant throng—  
The glory from vanquished wrong,  
Crowd to the porch, and watch our entrance in.

And eagerly they ask—  
'Where is thy trophy now thy fight is o'er?—  
O'er trial and o'er task—  
How hast thou stood where thou canst stand no more?'

And there is joy, or tears,  
And a deep silence, o'er a frustrated life;  
O'er vainly-given years—  
A soul unshored in the mortal strife.

Then on! for this we live!—  
To smite the oppressor with the words of power:  
To bid the tyrant give  
Back to his brother heaven's allotted hour.

And thou, oh God of love!—  
'A little onward lend thy guiding hand!'  
Oh! stretch it from above,  
That giant-like we for the right may stand!

May stand, and to the death  
Dare tyranny in million-marching hosts,  
And about with dauntless breath,  
Defiance to his curses and his hosts.

Then onward, till the veil  
Of the unknown eternity be rent—  
There shall no promise fail  
There the true soul respire measureless content.

And most of all in this—  
That it shall see how surely all things tend  
To Freedom's victories—  
How men may fall, but God lives to the end.  
Clapton, England.

From the Liberty Standard.

## NIL DESPERANDUM.

Never despair—there's a God who rules o'er us,  
Blessing our efforts when made to his will,  
Opening the pathway of duty before us,  
Helping us onward our task to fulfil.

What though the legions of earth shall oppose us,  
What though the Prince of the power of the air  
Strikes with the vengeance and hate that he owes us—  
'God is our shield,'—let us never despair.

What though success for to-day be denied us,  
What though defeat and contempt be our lot,  
What though the world in its madness deride us,  
Let us look upward, and thus heed it not.

No human voice for the right has ever spoken,  
No human weapon for justice been hurled,  
No human lance has for freedom been broken,  
That has not been a blessing to truth and the world.

Who will look back o'er the history of ages,  
Filled with defeat, and with sorrow and pain,  
And say, as he weeps and laments o'er the pages,  
That effort defeated was ever in vain?

Where is the tyrant whose knees have not trembled  
As he thought of the Spartans who died for the right?  
Why were the nobles of England assembled?  
The spirit of Curran had filled them with fright!

Why are the tyrants of Cuba now shaking?  
Placidio has come to his place of repose—  
But his murderers know that his spirit is waking  
The oppressed of all climes to a sense of their woes.

They know full well that 'the dead, he yet speaketh,'  
In tones that will louder and still louder grow,  
Till a spirit is roused that for liberty seeketh,  
And slaving tyrants shall fall with the blow.

Then let us labor, whate'er may befall us—  
'God, and the right,' let our motto still be—  
Dangers and troubles shall never appal us,  
Till the anthem of Earth is the Song of the Free.

Life is the season for action, for trial,  
All for our good are its dangers, its care;  
The reward is for those who through all self-denial  
Still labor on,—let us never despair! W. D.

## CREEDS.

Lutheran, Popish, Calvinistic,  
All these creeds and doctrines three  
Are extant; but still the doubt is  
Where Christianity may be.

## REFORMATORY.

ON ASSOCIATIONS.

He soon forming each on other to depend,  
A master, or a servant, or a friend,  
Bids each on other for assistance call,  
Till one man's weakness grows the strength of all.

Pope's Essay on Man.

The principle of association, like the great and kindred theory of gravitation, is co-existent with created things. An emanation of the Divine flame, it manifests itself in that general concurrent disposition to assemble and unite together in society, which pervades every class of animated beings; and whether in the tribe of the red man of the forest, or among those flocks of quadrupeds that range in company the mountain's grassy side, exists alike both in the one and the other, and throbs in all the same. Nature is every where gregarious in its tendencies, and expansive as the ubiquity of its great Creator over all His works, and terms with the most abundant proofs of that love from which it originally sprang.

'Far as Angola's sands and Zembla's snows,  
From breast to breast the gen'rous passion flows.'  
Goldsmith.

In this propensity to congregate together, which we may trace also in the vast buffalo herds that roam the western prairies,—in the countless herds of untamed couriers that scour the South American pampas,—and in those innumerable shoals of the finny tribe which traverse the mighty deep, or annually frequent the bays that invest our coasts from the neighboring ocean,—we cannot fail to perceive, throughout these harmonious movements, the sympathetic influence of that magnetic power of attraction co-existent with universal space, and the living principle which it incessantly permeates.

A sense of his own unaided feebleness, and of his dependence upon his fellow-beings for their co-operation and support, has prompted man in every age to have recourse to numbers for the accomplishment of purposes, to which, as an individual, he is physically incompetent. By the combined force of the power of armies, for instance, the most rapid rivers have been bridged, and practicable highways carried over the most abrupt and rugged mountain crevices. Hence too it is, that in all operations involving a more than ordinary degree of magnitude in the result, society finds itself compelled to resort to the concentrated action of united energies. If a railroad is to be constructed, or a joint-stock company established for manufacturing purposes, proprietors must be incorporated, assessments laid, and that capital which is a representative of the labor of the whole body, brought into activity,—the profits arising from the undertaking being divided equally amongst all the stockholders. In this at least we discover the adaptation of mankind to the reception of associate principles, who invariably have recourse to their employment whenever they find to be beneficial to them.

So in Association, we find a co-adjutancy of members first established, supplying a deficiency of capital by their own personal labor,—other members, elected by their own body, added,—officers chosen—groups appointed and duties distributed; the income arising from the whole operation accruing equally for the joint participation of those who are concerned in it. Association is the voice of the Deity speaking out to man: 'And the land shall mourn, every family apart, all the family of the house of David apart, and their wives apart: and the families that remain, every family apart and their wives apart.'

ZACHARIAH, chapter xii, verses 12 and 14: It is the cry of the Nature,—the panacea or succedaneum for existing evils which mankind, after a long night of darkness and gloom, are at length desiring of repairing. We recognize in it one of the principal instruments employed in bringing about the Redeemer's kingdom upon earth, for which Christians of every denomination, in every age, and in all parts of the world, have so long and so fervently been imploring in their prayers.

There are certain properties available in Association, which have their foundation in the common constitution of the nature of our race. Among these is muscular power, which is capable of being simultaneously and unitedly exerted by any given number of individuals, with a view to the attainment of some obvious and definite end. This is more strikingly exemplified in the case of extra assistance being resorted to in the raising of a frame building, or the harvesting of a crop of grain or of hay. But although the plurality of the mass may be occasionally serviceable in the performance of duties requiring little more than mere animal force in the exertion, yet but few comparatively possess the same aptitude,—the same genius for abstruse studies,—the same taste for the fine arts,—or the like capacity for the pursuits of philosophy and science. This sheds additional light on the necessity of selection, in those committees or groups to be assigned to such departments as are purely scientific in their nature, each of which it is proposed should, in ordinary cases, consist of but five members in number, or the needless excess would be burdensome to production. Adhering, then, to the plan laid down by Mr. Brisbane, in his lectures on this topic, which fixes the strength of a community at 1800 in the aggregate, the advantage would be that instead of one geologist alone, (or perhaps none at all as now in many a rural district,) we should bring at least five actually resident upon the spot, to bear upon the consideration of the properties of earth,—instead of having one physician solely to consult upon a case, we should constantly be provided with five ready at hand, and prepared to render their assistance in whatsoever exigencies might arise to require it. In so doing, we shall not have been unmindful of the policy of a combined and concentrated application of the human faculties to their appropriate functions and attractions of pursuit,—whilst on temporary occasions requiring the additional aid of a more considerable number of hands, we have the superior advantage of numbers in the whole force of the establishment.

From the Journal of Commerce.

FOLLY OF LAW SUITS.—A contest has been carried on between a town in New Hampshire and an individual, for the sum of eighty-four cents, until the costs now amount to \$100. How much better for either party to have lost the whole, or to have divided the loss, or to have requested some judicious friend to decide how the amount should be arranged!

How much is Oregon worth to the United States?—nothing. Not eighty-four cents. What can be gained by keeping it, and settling it with our people? Nothing. The moment it has a population of half a million, it will no longer be dependant on us.

Then we are to have an expensive contest for this 84 cents—this nothing.

Who, in such a glorious contest, to regard our commerce swept from the ocean, our cities destroyed, millions of debt created, thousands upon thousands perishing by exposure, sickness and battle? After years of suffering and expense, then we must come at last to the dreadful result of losing our 84 cents, or of settling it by commissioners, or of leaving it to some third power.

Would it not be better to adopt one of these last courses now, and to settle the question as to the 84 cents before we shall have expended the \$100?

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CALCUTTA.—The Rev. Dr. Duff, a Presbyterian Missionary, in a recent letter, in reference to the conversion, to Christianity of several prominent members of the Mission School under his care, says:—

To the terrified imaginations of the Hindoo community, it looked as if all the 1200 youth in the Institution were about to abjure Hindooism, and embrace Christianity; and the fear that Hindooism itself was on the eve of annihilation, spread such consternation throughout the city, that the cry of down with Christianity—down with the Missionaries—and down with the Free Church Institution—echoed from every bazaar and every street in the city.

## THE LIBERATOR.

L'EAU BROUCHEE.

The statements in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, by M. Gaillardet, in relation to the discovery of this wonderful fluid, have excited a great deal of attention in the scientific circles of this city. In order to give our readers some idea of the effects of this miraculous water, we translate the following statement from that paper, of Saturday last. It is a statement made by M. Blanqui, one of the most distinguished savans of Paris, and was originally published in the *Courrier Francais*.—N. Y. Tribune.

'We assisted a few days since at a series of experiments of a very remarkable character, which seemed to place beyond all question the efficiency of an anti-hemorrhagic fluid, discovered by M. Brocchieri, a Neapolitan chemist. Whatever may be our habitual prejudices against all kinds of miraculous waters, we cannot refrain from stating here the decisive facts of which we have been the witnesses. They are facts which by their importance appear to us too worthy of the deep attention of the medical world.'

M. Brocchieri has discovered a fluid, which appears destined to put an end to many of the embarrassments of surgery, and to render immense services to humanity. This fluid, of which the secret rests with the inventor, is the result of the distillation of several vegetable substances. It is perfectly colorless, of a rose color, and has a slight odor, and it can be drunk with impunity. The inventor having drunk a large glass in our presence.

In the experiment made before us, the operator opened the carotid artery of a sheep. The incision necessary to discover the artery produced a hemorrhage which was immediately arrested by the application of the fluid. The wound remained clean, a little sanguine, of a rose color, and the blood ceased to run from the veins which had been divided. The knife was then put into the carotid artery, and the blood spouted over the pavement. This was the critical moment. A small portion of lint saturated with the water was placed on the wound, and without bandage or compression remained twenty minutes. The sheep was then suffered to go at large, and immediately began to gambol about the slaughter-house where the experiment was conducted, and ate hay with avidity.

The wound was examined with attention. It had no blood upon it, was open, and the edges covered with a sort of scuticle, thin and semi-transparent. For the greater satisfaction of those present, the sheep was killed, and the perforated artery carefully dissected. The cellular tissue was of a dark red color, and the periphery of the wound was of a light brown. In a manner, fibrous, the two edges of the wound being firmly soldered, as it were, by a peculiar composition, elastic and tenuous, which had consolidated them, so that they could not be separated without destroying the artificial tissue which united them.

It must be that the liquid employed by M. Brocchieri exercises a peculiar influence upon the blood, decomposing and recomposing it, so that it serves to heal the wound, from which it issues. There is formed by the operation of this fluid upon the separated blood vessels a solidification of the blood, which acts as a kind of solder, and heals the wound in a few minutes.

M. Brocchieri states that, under the influence of his fluid, the wound healed without inflammation, suppuration; a sort of animal vegetation, sudden and permanent, takes the place of what is called, in surgery, fleshy pimples. It is the blood which furnishes the base of this animal vegetation,—of which the theory is yet to be discovered, but of which the existence is incontestable.

It is easy to conceive of the vast importance of this discovery, if physicians will only examine the matter and give their experience of its application. The greater part of the amputations which cease to be mortal—the compression, the tourniquet, the ligatures, the gangrenes, will become more and more rare. In the field of battle, it will save thousands of the wounded, and will be not less useful in the hospital.

The Society of Medicine, of Paris, appointed a committee to examine into the truth of these statements. The committee consisted of M. M. Purin, Rousseau, Leger, Parent, Chevan, Guersant, Duhamel, Morel, Pons, Delaborde, Serrius, Starin, and Nauche. The following is a portion of the report of the committee.

'The committee first examined the liquor, which appeared neither to the taste or smell to be of a styptic quality, which induced them to think that it acted as an astringent agent. The success of the experiments was complete. The lint placed upon the carotid artery was taken off in the short space of a few minutes. It was scarcely stained with blood, and the effect upon the arterial vessels was complete. The committee remarked, with as much satisfaction as astonishment, that the infiltration, following compression, below the point of application, was made by Dr. Guersant upon different animals, was not observed when the Eau Brocchieri was used. In the comparative experiments, the animals upon which the ligature was used, died. The remainder of the report can be found in a pamphlet which the author has placed at the disposal of the public. It will prove the influence of the water upon the re-organization of the open vessels, either cut or torn, or with loss of substance, and the preservation intact of the blood.'

Similar experiments took place before M. M. Amussat, Lisfranc and Perizet, with equally conclusive results.

Messrs. Geo. Serri and P. C. Barabino, the former surgeon of the U. S. frigate Potomac, and the latter a physician, recently having examined the experiments with this wonderful fluid. The experiments were made at Naples, at the palace of Prince Casaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the presence of several persons. A large sheep was placed upon the table, and an incision three inches long made over the carotid artery, which was fully exposed. The pulsation was plainly seen, and there was no doubt that it was the carotid. The Eau Brocchieri was opened obliquely, and the blood burst out in abundance. Lint saturated in the fluid of M. Brocchieri was applied, and sustained by a bandage. The animal was then set at liberty. After fifteen minutes, the bandage and lint were taken off, and the wound fully exposed. To the surprise of all present, the pulsation had completely ceased. Upon examining the artery, it was found that a false membrane two lines in thickness, had been formed on that part of the artery in contact with the liquid. The membrane was so strong, that although the artery was handled with considerable rudeness, no effusion of blood took place. The sheep was two hours after carried on board the Delaware, where it appeared entirely recovered. These experiments were made repeated experiments of a similar nature with complete success. These statements are signed by the two surgeons, and countersigned by Alexis Hamel, American Consul at Naples.

M. Gaillardet says that he drank a bottle of this water each day for fifteen days, without detecting any astringent taste, or feeling any inconvenience. He says that if it did him no good, it certainly did him no harm.

This magical fluid not only arrests hemorrhages of all kinds from cuts, wounds, bruises, ulcerations, &c., but cures rheumatic pains, swelling of the legs, malades of the skin, suppression, cancer, asthma, catarrhs, scrofula, dysentery, typhoid fever, attacks of epilepsy, and numerous other miscellaneous ailments, to which man and woman are heirs. Indeed, it appears to be a certain remedy for every thing but depletion of the pulse. The most eminent physicians of Paris, Marjolin, Amussat, Baron Yvan, Renault and Pruin have attested its value in various instances, and the latter, who is surgeon major to the horse-guards of Paris, has opened a hospital, and stakes his own reputation upon the operation of the Eau Brocchieri employed internally or externally.

The experiments witnessed by Blanqui were the first made, since which several hundred have been made with entire success.

M. Bizet has ascertained that in the different slaughter houses in Paris, in course of one year, 1145 cases of severe cuts sustained by the butcher boys had been cured by this water in an average of 20 minutes each.

Other extraordinary cures have been effected by it, especially in checking spitting of blood, which is under the control of the physicians; and external wounds may be cured by it, almost by the watch in hand.

M. Gaillardet adds that the experiments he witnessed were made at the instigation of the commander of the Cavalry in Paris, with a view to the introduction of this remedy into the military hospital.

Manufacture Donation.—John Bromfield, Esq., of Boston, has presented to the Boston Athenaeum, \$25,000 as a permanent fund, the income to be appropriated to the purchase of books.

## PHONOGRAPHY.

OR, WRITING BY SOUND.

From Chamber's Information for the People, No. 62.

'PHONOGRAPHY.—This new art, which has lately been added to the various forms of abbreviated writing, seems far more available than any which has hitherto been invented. It does away altogether with the tedious method of spelling, for it has distinct signs for all the sounds of the human voice. It is applicable to all languages. We have before us a book, containing part of the Scriptures in English, French, German, Italian, Chinese, and Hebrew, all written in the Phonographic character. Nothing has yet been invented which comes so near to the universal character so much desired by Bishop Wilkins. If generally introduced, it would be a very valuable acquisition to the deaf and dumb, enabling them to express their thoughts with almost as much rapidity as we can do by speech.'

From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, 5th October, 1844.

'We have always been inclined to regard attempts to improve the spelling and sign-representation of the English language as visionary; partly because so many very miserable failures have been made in this line, and partly because their appearance so little reason to expect that any improved system would ever be so generally adopted as to become of practical utility. Our views, we candidly confess, have been much changed since we lately became acquainted with the system of Phonography invented by Mr. Pitman, of Bath.'

We have enabled ourselves to speak with a little confidence of its merits by going through a Course of Lessons, in which we have mastered its principal features. Wherever it is explained, it meets a warm reception from many persons; it impresses all with an admiration of its simplicity and truthfulness, and hundreds and thousands have studied it so far as to be able to correspond in it.

From the Morning-Advertiser, 7th July, 1843.

'Mr. Pitman's Phonography possesses numerous and important claims for success and adoption. The system is extremely ingenious, and without speaking positively as to its prospects of becoming the universal medium of communication, we may say it is well worthy of investigation and attention, as a correct, easy, and expeditious mode of writing, as the shortest of short-hands, and as an analysis of spoken language in general, of whatever nation or tribe.'

From the Manchester Guardian.

'Phonography we believe to be the only mode, at once philosophical and practical, of writing language by signs accurately representing the sounds, or elements of which all language is composed. In these days of general acceleration, its universal use would be a great benefit to the civilized world. It is a vivid picture and transcript of any and every language spoken on earth; having as universal an application as the notation of musical signs, with the superiority,—that it represents not only sounds like musical notation, but sounds which are the elements and signs of thoughts that breathe and words that burn.'

James Simpson, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh.

'When we come to know what Phonography is, we are taken by surprise. I confess for myself, I was startled and astonished. I saw that it was a mighty discovery, and the promise of great improvement to mankind. Its advantages in facilitating and extending the power of language have no bounds. What a saving of time in writing letters! Some people avoid correspondence as a most fearful infliction, but they would cease to think so if they were in possession of an art by which they could write as rapidly as they speak. That I may not preach one thing, and practise another, I have been learning Phonography. I learned it in a few lessons, and though I cannot write it very rapidly, I have already written a Phonographic Letter, and see it only requires a few months' application to write it with great ease, and I intend to accomplish that.—Address at the Edinburgh Phonographic Society: see *Phonographic Journal*, Oct. 1844.

John Bright, Esq., M. P. Rochdale, Sept. 1843.

'I have no hesitation in saying that I am greatly astonished at what I have seen to-night, and am convinced that all that has been promised by Phonography may easily be performed,—that it is so clear as to be easily learned by every one of ordinary capacity,—and that the public benefits to be derived from it are entirely incalculable.'

James Montgomery, Esq., Sheffield, April, 1844.

'The day before yesterday, Mr. Pitman and his young friend called on me, and showed me the mysteries of the Phonetic art. Books lay on my table which neither of these gentlemen had seen before. We took them up, and long passages, both in prose and poetry, were read and accurately put down. This convinced me that that which a few days ago I conceived to be impossible, is actually possible, and can be wrought like a miracle before our eyes.'

Dr. Ryffel, Liverpool, January, 1844.

'I have felt too much gratified to allow Mr. Pitman to conclude, without expressing my own, and I think I may say on your behalf, the high gratification we have received in listening to the very clear and lucid exposition given to us of the principles of Phonography. While I have been saying this, it has opened a new world to my mind,—a new series of thought. To what Phonography will lead, it is impossible to say. It is a railroad method of communicating thought—a railroad by reason of its expedition—a railroad by reason of its ease.'

Rev. John Fawcett, Parsonage, Carlisle, September 17th, 1844.

'His excellency consists partly in its furnishing a certain mode of spelling, and partly in the word shows how it should be spelt; further, it fixes pronunciation. If books were printed in Phonography, all would pronounce alike, and pronounce correctly.'

INFALLIBLE ASTRONOMY.

The following is the astronomy of 'our holy mother,' as stated in the condemnation of Galileo, signed by the seven cardinals, and approved by the Pope.

'We the undersigned, by the grace of God, cardinals of the holy Roman church, inquisitors general throughout the whole christian republic, special deputies of the holy apostolical chair against heretical depravity.'

'Whereas you, Galileo, son of late Vincenzo Galileo of Florence, aged seventy years, were denounced in 1615 to this holy office, for holding as true a false doctrine taught by many, viz, that the sun is immovable in the centre of the world, and that the earth moves, and also with a diurnal motion, and also that the pupils of the sun are instructed in the same opinions; also, for maintaining a correspondence on the same with some German mathematicians; also, for publishing certain letters on the solar spots, in which you developed the same doctrine as true; also, for answering the objections which were continually produced from the Holy Scriptures, by glossing the said Scriptures according to your own meaning; also, whereas thereupon a correspondence of a writing, in form of a letter, professedly written by you to a person formerly your pupil, in which, following the hypothesis of Copernicus, you include several propositions contrary to the true sense and authority of the Holy Scripture; therefore this holy tribunal, being desirous of providing against the disorder and mischief which was thence proceeding and increasing to the detriment of the holy faith, by the desire of his holiness, and of the most eminent lord cardinals of this supreme and universal Inquisition, the two propositions of the stability of the sun, and motion of the earth, were qualified by the theological qualifications as follows:

1. The proposition, that the sun is in the centre of the world and immovable from its place is absurd, philosophically false, and formally heretical, because it is expressly contrary to the Holy Scripture.

2. The proposition that the earth is in the centre of the world, not immovable, but that it moves, and also diurnal motion, is also absurd, philosophically false, and theologically considered at least erroneous in faith.'

In England there are but nine daily papers published. They are all in London. The concentration of public support upon a number so small, satisfactorily accounts for their unsurpassed excellence.

## MORE ATROCITIES AT ALGERIES.

A letter from Algiers, quoted by the *Quotidien*, relates the following fact: 'We were hoping that those lamentable executions en masse, which are so afflicting to every French heart, and the political consequences of which it was easy to foresee, would have been renounced when Col. St. Arnaud, in August last, committed a deed which left far behind that of Col. Pellissier. A numerous population of both sexes and of all ages, with their flocks and herds, their tents, their camels, and every means of subsistence, had concealed themselves in the grottoes of the beach of the Dahra, on the right bank of the Cheliff. The Colonel walked up the seven or eight entrances with rocks, blown off by petards, and thus caused to perish, according to the unanimous accounts of the Arabs, 3000 miserable victims. All the French who formed the camp which the Colonel, after this frightful execution, left at Ain-Merjan—that is to say, the men of two battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry—affirm that not a man escaped from this vast tomb, which they were appointed to watch. Abdel-Kader, with his usual ability, availed himself of these two horrible events to raise the exaltation of the Arabs to its highest pitch, and induced several of his friendly tribes to revolt and take up arms against us, and rendered all the rest disaffected. We have been for two months the victims of this state of things. Every individual Arab has consequently become an open or covert enemy to us; and even in Oran our safety is insecure.'

## A BRIEF REPORT.

A Committee on the state of religion in one of the New England Associations, deviating from the usually prosy style of documents on that subject, presented the following—

'That the state of religion in the churches composing this Association is lamentably low, needs no argument to prove; but to prescribe a remedy is a task more difficult—yet your Committee make an attempt; therefore,

Resolved, That the shepherds of the several flocks report of their lukewarmness, humble themselves at the foot of the cross, seek forgiveness of God, and return wholly to his service.

Resolved, That the flocks follow their shepherds.—Presbyterian.

Assault and Battery.—Rather a comical case of assault and battery was brought before the Mayor of Akron, Ohio, on Saturday last. The Rev. J. D. Pickands, pastor of the Second Advent Church, was charged with kicking the wife of Lyman Green, and wounding her feet against her husband's will.

The reverend gentleman acknowledged the facts as charged, but justified himself as conclusively on Scripture grounds, that the case was dismissed. L. V. Pierce, Esq., was counsel for the prosecution, but his cases in point, found in the law books, were overruled by the Scripture quotations of the reverend defendant, and the case was decided, not according to law, but the gospel.

A pious decision, no doubt, and if the plaintiff, whose name is Green (?) is suited, let all the world keep silence.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Outrages Attempted at Murder.—Three young ladies on Saturday night about twelve o'clock, waltzing in a room, were suddenly interrupted by a man, who created a disturbance in an oyster cellar, at the corner of Seventh and Shippen streets, Moyamensing, which they had entered on pretence of getting refreshments, and on being remonstrated with by the colored people who kept the place, deliberately attempted to murder them. They shot the keeper of the cellar, William Spire, and dangerously wounded him in the neck and shoulder. Several pistols were discharged by the assassins, who, after committing the flagrant outrage, fled. They are known, and officers were in pursuit of them all day yesterday. The wounded man is at the hospital. The fugitives are said to be members of a house company long notorious for its acts of brutality and defiance of all law.—Phil. A. American, Monday.

The Hampshire Herald says, it is stated that the Emperor of China, and the Governor of Massachusetts, have both been elected honorary members of the new Baptist Board of Missions.

Norfolk Cotton.—Cotton has been grown and well ripened the last summer, in the garden of Capt. Joseph Mathew, at Greenbush, N. Y. The cotton is of as fine and beautiful a texture as that produced in Alabama.

The receipts of the American Board of Missions in the month of November, amounted to \$64,808.44, including a legacy of \$40,000 from the late Daniel Waldo, of Worcester, Mass.

New Orleans papers of the 29th bring intelligence from Mexico, that Gen. Paredes had proclaimed against the existing government, and was marching against the city of Mexico at the head of 40,000 troops.

Appropriate.—The Democracy of the City of New York are to celebrate the death of Gen. Jackson by a grand ball, at Tammany Hall, on the evening of the 8th of January! Several members of Congress are invited.

At the celebration of the New England Society at New Orleans, the following toast was among the 'regulars':—

'The Daughters of Louisiana.'—Attracted by their bright eyes, enchained by their sweet smiles, the sons of the pilgrims only await their assent to become political fathers.

Texas.—An election was held in Texas on the 15th ult, for Governor and members of Legislature. The returns indicate that J. F. Henderson is elected Governor. It is regarded as certain that Gen. S. Houston will be elected one of the U. S. Senators.

Skipper and Loss of Life.—It has been ascertained that the vessel lost on Fisher's Island was the schooner William, Walker, of and for St. Andrews, from Boston. She had a number of passengers, who, with the crew, probably perished.

We understand that the venerable Rev. Dr. Shepard, of Lenox, Mass., is dead. His funeral is to be on Friday of this week. He had lived to see his three-score years and ten, and during the last year preached the fiftieth anniversary sermon of his settlement in that place.

Roxbury City.—The Committee to whom the subject of a city government, and the town of Roxbury was referred, decided by a large majority, 12 to 3, to report in favor of the measure. The report was presented to the citizens, for their consideration at the town meeting on Monday last, and was accepted by a vote of 282 to 139.

A girl about twelve years of age, named Susan Bump, of Bridgewater, Mass., was accidentally killed on Sunday last by her brother. He took up the gun, supposing it was unloaded, and aimed and discharged at her. She lived but a few moments, only uttering the exclamation, 'O! you have shot me!'

Dr. S. G. Hove.—This eminent philanthropist has recently received, through the Prussian Minister, a gold medal from the King of Prussia.

A pin factory is in operation at Cabotville, which turns out from each machine two hundred and forty pins per minute. A machine also sticks them on paper at the rate of 1200 per minute.

Monument to Roger Williams.—T. C. Hartshorn, of Providence, gives notice that he will set apart \$1000 for a monument to Roger Williams, provided five hundred dollars are added to it by the citizens of Rhode Island.

Substitute for the Potato.—A vegetable indigenous in New-Grenada, the arracha, is said to be a valuable substitute for the potato. Each plant furnishes three or four pounds of root, of the nature of the carrot and potato united, and is said to be a wholesome food.

The Andersonian University of Glasgow, in which a professorship of Phenology has recently been founded, and Dr. Weir, a distinguished physician, appointed Professor, has 1200 students, four hundred of whom are medical students.

Randolph's Slaves.—We learn from the Colonization Journal, that Judge Leigh, the executor of John Randolph, has purchased a large tract of land in Mercer county, Ohio, on which to locate the slaves, some 300, manumitted by that remarkable man. A large quantity of land in Mercer county, comprising three